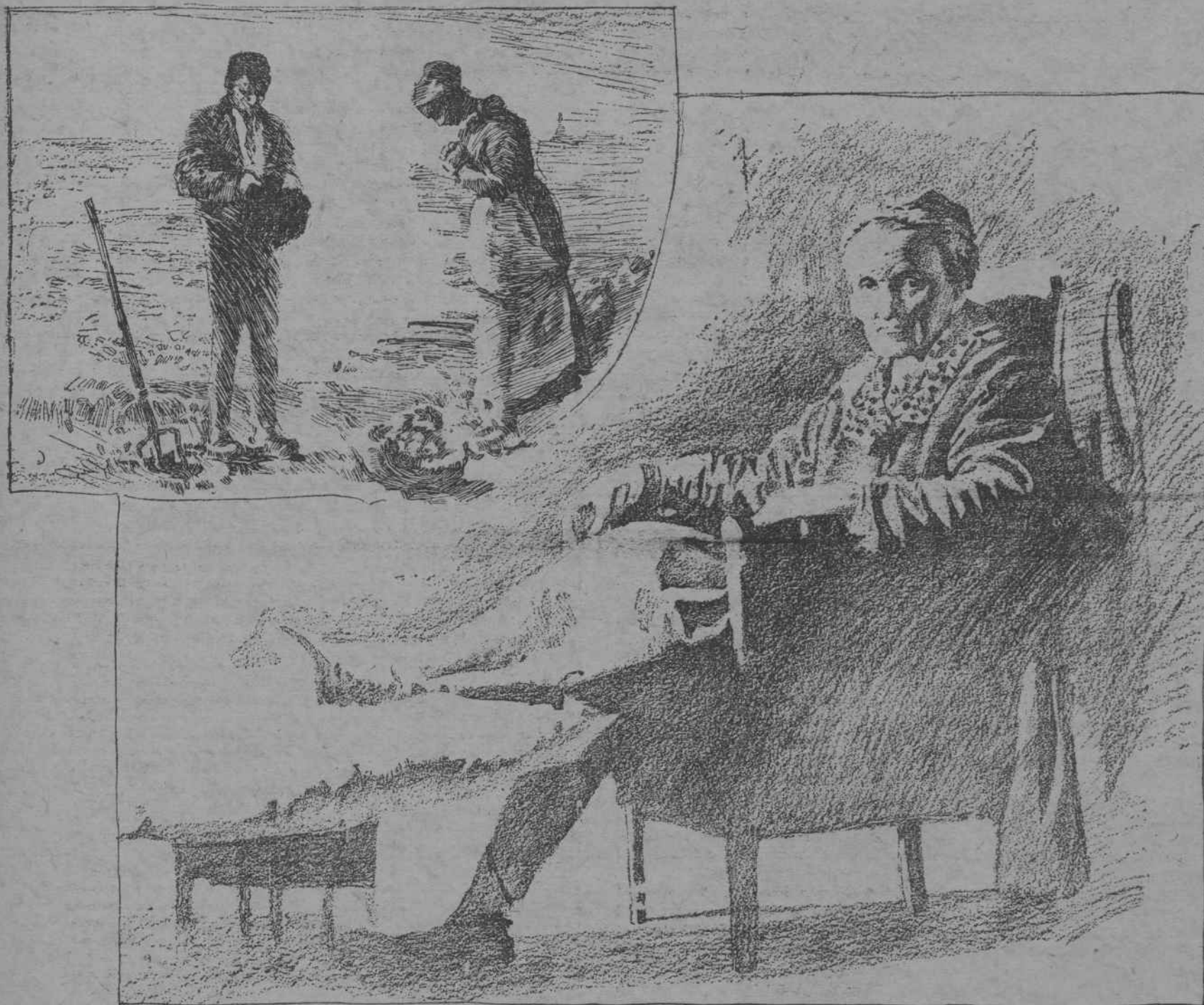


The Woman Who Made Millet Immortal.

The Model of His Famous "Angelus" Living in Old Age in a Modest Barbizon Cottage.



Marie Favier, Who as a Peasant Girl in Barbizon, Years Ago Posed as the Model of "The Angelus."

The Original of a Celebrated Painting.

THE American art student in Paris must not forget that he is but a short distance from Barbizon, where Jean Francois Millet, the great painter of French peasant life, spent the last twenty-seven years of his lifetime, and where his greatest masterpiece, "The Angelus," found creation. Those of us who are familiar with Millet's works will recall the figure of a woman in most of his pictures of peasant life, which possesses all the characteristics of the people of that section of France where the great master ended his years.

It is particularly noticeable in "The Gleaners," "Woman Feeding Child," "Woman Carding," and in "The Angelus." In the latter work she appears perhaps in her most celebrated pose, standing in a field, in prayerful attitude, with her head slightly inclined to catch the sound of the church bell across the potato patch. Opposite her, equally silent but not so sincere, is her help-mate, a coarse, overalled man, and these two figures, with a basket in the foreground, make up the composition of Millet's "Angelus," for which the French Government paid \$225,000, or \$125 an inch.

Millet only lived to see it sold for \$400 in American money, but the model lived to see the work fully appreciated, and finally became the art idol of the nation.

The great master who created it now rests in Chailly, buried beside his faithful friend Rousseau, but the model is still among the living, though heavy with years and almost crippled with gout. Her home is at Barbizon, where she lives in a three-room cottage, with little but her rosary and the memory of Millet to console her dying years. On a Summer day she may be seen in her little garden. At other times she receives visitors in her brick sitting room and tells tales to those who will listen of the grandness of her Millet.

She knew him when he was struggling among the ranks of the students, and she saw him sell portraits at 10 and 15 francs apiece.

Years ago this woman was known as Marie Favier, but the subsequent events, the death of the painter and the remarkable appreciation shown "The Angelus" by the civilized world, gave to her the pseudonym of "Millet's Model," and the identity of Marie Favier, the peasant girl of Barbizon, was swallowed up in a greater name and one that will endure forever.

For neuralgia in face or jaw, a flannel bag filled with very hot salt, heated in a pan, applied frequently, and with the head kept well covered, will relieve it.

Female Suffrage in New Zealand.

IN the direction of the enfranchisement of women the colony is in advance of the mother country. Four years ago the electoral franchise was granted by act of the local Parliament to women twenty-one years of age. The proposal to confer this privilege on women met very little opposition, the cry that women should not leave their proper sphere was rarely heard, for women had for sixteen years given evidence of their ability to exercise intelligent judgment on public questions.

In the year 1877, when Parliament established a national system of education, female ratepayers were allowed to vote for the election of members of school-committees, and were permitted to serve on such committees if elected.

Five years later a revision of the licensing law took place, and shortly afterward female ratepayers were permitted to exercise the franchise with respect to the liquor traffic as fully as men. The next step was to admit all female ratepayers to an equal voice with men in municipal elections. This resulted in a marked improvement in the class of men elected, and in more orderly and quiet proceedings. Then came the proposition to confer the electoral franchise on all persons of full age, without regard to sex. New Zealand has no "women's rights" leagues. The women held no meetings and sent no petitions pleading their right to vote; neither did they publish letters or pamphlets to denounce men or praise themselves. They had demonstrated their fitness to take part in the management of public affairs, and the men gave them the right to vote. The female voters have exercised their rights in as nearly as possible the same proportion as men. There has been a decided improvement in the proceedings, from the public meetings to the quiet and orderly conduct of voters on election day. For election to Parliament candidates have been favored whose personal character stood high and whose political record was irreproachable. Party distinctions have been accounted less than character, and this result is universally attributed to the influence of the female vote. The influence of the female vote on the temperance question has not yet been so marked as was expected, and some of the total abstainers have been disappointed in the result.

Women are not yet capable by law of being elected to seats in Parliament, but it is believed that this privilege will eventually be granted.

Sand baths, artificially heated, offer an excellent means of inducing perspiration, exciting the functions of the skin, etc. They are useful in rheumatism and have no bad effect upon heart or circulation.